The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1 00 per inch for first week; 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For Sale, Lost, Found, Wanted, and similar Notices, 25 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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THIRD WARD.—C. T. Barton.
FOURTH WARD.—W. D. Brown.
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CITY CONSTABLE.—Frank Lombard.
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M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 2½ P. M. Class Meetings at 12 M. and 6 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 6½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Rev. Mr. MAST, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 12 M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.45 A. M.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services, Sabbath, 11 A. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.
A. H. STEELE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, *Colorado Springs.* Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night, at 7.30.
J. R. PIERCE, P. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
A. L. VAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9.45 A. M. Prayer meeting in East College Room at 7 P. M. Wednesday.

TIME TABLE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT COL. SPRINGS.		LEAVE COL. SPRINGS.	
GOING SOUTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger	12 40 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	2 20 P. M.	Way Freight	2 35 P. M.
GOING NORTH.		GOING NORTH.	
Passenger	12 45 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	9 45 A. M.	Way Freight	9 55 A. M.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN, M. D.,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

J. E. DUTTER, M. D.,

OFFICE AND DRUG STORE, SANTA FE AVEnue, Pueblo, Colorado.

J. M. DAVIDSON. WM. HARRISON.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Corner Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, Colorado Springs. New Brick Block opposite Colorado Springs Hotel. jan1tf

T. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms, Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

RICHMOND & STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Gann's, Pueblo, Colorado.

THOS. MACON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Main Street, in Bain & Raynolds' Block, Canon City, Colorado.

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. E. GAST.

THATCHER & GAST,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Pueblo, Colorado.

W. B. SHERMAN, Dep U. S. Mining Surveyor. HENRY MOODY, Abstractor.

SHERMAN & MOODY,

Silverton, La Plata County, Col.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TO MINING PROPERty, La Plata County, Colorado. Conveyancers, Notary Public, Surveying. Examinations and Reports made, general and specific, and Information furnished on all matters pertaining to Mines in La Plata County. All Business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to. jan1tf

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association,

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m. from October to April, and at 7½ p. m. from May to September.

A new series of stock is opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.

J. HARVEY, Sec'y. L. S. WOLFE, Treas. R. F. WEITBREC, Presid'nt.
jan 1 8m

Granite and Centennial.

LETTER HEADS AND CARDS

Printed at the Gazette office.

SURVEYOR.

T. L. DARBY, C. E.,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

County Surveyor of El Paso County.

Office over City Drug Store, cor. Huerfano and Tejon sts.
jan29tf COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

DENTIST.

Dr. L. G. HOWARD,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. SUTHERLAND,

DENTAL ROOMS,

Second door south of post-office building,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

FLORIST AND MARKET GARDENER.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Florist and Market Gardener,

HAS A CHOICE LOT OF

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS,

INCLUDING

Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Celery, Onions, and Lettuce.

apr15 tf

BUILDERS

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder

SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Bet. Tejon St. & Nevada Ave., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts taken for Buildings in either stone, brick or frame. Designs furnished, estimates made, and material furnished at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITH.

JOHN SHAW,

BLACKSMITH AND HORSE-SHOER,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

HAVING RENTED THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, lately occupied by B. Duffy, rear of post-office, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing in a workmanlike manner. apr15tf

GUNSMITH AND MACHINIST.

WM. H. CONVERSE,

Gunsmith, Machinist, Locksmith,

Model Maker and General Mechanic.

Agency for Geer's Door Springs, Adams' Windmills, Simmons' Sash Supporters—best in use.

HUERFANO STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

S. ROSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

388 Blake Street, DENVER, COL.

feb26 um

JEWELRY.

F. E. HUGGINS,

JEWELER and OPTICIAN,

DEALER IN

Fine Interchanging Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Also, all sizes of

Field and Spy Glasses.

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS.
jan1tf

HOTELS.

Diamond Restaurant

Meals at all hours.

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Day Board per week, - - $5.00
Single Meals, - - - - - .35

Tejon street, next door south of Colorado Springs Co's. office. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Victoria Hotel,

South Pueblo, Colorado,

MRS. V. JONES, - - PROPRIETOR.

Brick Block, near Depot.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

jan1tf

MANITOU HOUSE.

The Manitou House will continue open under its present management during the Winter.

RATES—From $12.50 to $15.00 per week, according to rooms.

R. L. HOPKINS, Proprietor.

jan1tf

FLOUR AND FEED.

A. G. LINCOLN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAY AND FEED,

FOOT OF HUERFANO STREET,

Monument Bridge. COLORADO SPRINGS.

Also Agent for the Reliable WALTER A. WOOD Mower and Reaper, and the celebrated Bain Wagon.

JOHN PIXLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Flour, Grain & Feed.

Agent for Schuttler Wagons.

Huerfano St. COLORADO SPRINGS.
jan1tf

BAKERY.

NEW BAKERY.

WILLIAM BUSH,

FOR the past eighteen months in the employ of James West, has bought out Messrs. Sumner & Dorne, and moved into the brick building above the Wanless block.

A good supply of Bread, Cakes, Pies,

GROCERIES, ETC.

constantly on hand. Bread delivered daily in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

WEDDING AND FESTIVAL CAKE

jan1tf supplied on short notice.

BANKS.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE.
L. S. WOLFE. A. F. GOODRICH

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.
jan1tf

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.*
H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice-President.*

DIRECTORS:

F. L. MARTIN, W. B. YOUNG, H. A. McINTIRE,
W. H. BOWMAN, A. SUTTON, T. A. McMORRIS.

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York, Third National Bank, Chicago, and City Bank, London, England. jan1tf

STOCK-GROWERS'

National Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, - $250,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.00

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

WALL STREET ADVERTISEMENT.

Wall Street,

Where fortunes are made every day WITHOUT RISK, in **Stock Privileges,** (*Puts* and *Calls.*) We advise when and how to OPERATE SAFELY. Book giving full information sent free. Address,

BAXTER & CO.,
Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. jan 1 11m

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A. H. BARRETT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,

Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.*
jan1tf

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Fire Insurance,

AND CONVEYANCING

OFFICE

For the present at Residence, next to corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch Aves.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
apl22tf

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

HIBBLY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

Bedding, Brackets, Coffins and

METALLIC CASES.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Prices as low as any place in the Territory.

EAST HUERFANO STREET,

Barton & Hodgman's Block. . . . Colorado Springs, Col.

FRED. EGE,

Cabinet Maker,

Carver and Upholsterer.

FURNITURE REPAIRED.

UNDERTAKER,

and agent for Gravestones and all other kinds of marble works.

Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.
jan1tf

MEAT MARKETS.

FREEMAN & DOWNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRESH MEATS,

GAME AND VEGETABLES,

TEJON STREET, - - COLORADO SPRINGS.
apr15tf Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.

STRAYER & MARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All kinds of Meat and Game,

CITY MEAT MARKET,

TEJON ST., COLORADO SPRINGS.

SPRINGER & WHITE,

MEAT MARKET,

TEJON STREET,

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF THE

PEOPLE'S MARKET

Pike's Peak Avenue,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRESH,
DRIED,
SALT,
And SMOKED,
MEATS.

GAME IN SEASON.

Manufacturers of Sausage.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

feb12tf

GOD'S TIME.

Grand is the leisure of the earth;
She gives her happy myriads birth,
And after harvest fears not dearth,
But goes to sleep in snow-wreaths dim.
Dread is the leisure up above,
The while He sits whose name is Love,
And waits, as Noah did the dove,
To see if she would fly to him.

He waits for us while, houseless things,
We beat about with bruised wings,
On the dark floods and water springs—
The ruined world, the desolate sea,
With open windows from the prime,
All night, all day, He waits sublime,
Unto the fulness of the time
Decreed from His eternity.

—*Jean Ingelow.*

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S WATCH.

The Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, of Charlottsville, has Mr. Jefferson's silver watch. Lincoln, Mr. Jefferson's Attorney General, wore it at the dispersion of the judges at the close of Adams' administration, before Jefferson was sworn into office. Mr. Lincoln appeared in the court at midnight and stated that he was ordered to take possession of the office and papers. "Why, Mr. Jefferson has not qualified," exclaimed the astonished Chief Justice. "Mr. Jefferson considers himself in the light of an executor, bound to take charge of the government until he is duly qualified," was the reply. "But it is not yet 10 o'clock," said Judge Marshall, taking out his watch. Mr. Lincoln pulled out his watch and showing it to him said, "This is the President's watch and rules the hour."

HOW TO SMILE ARTISTICALLY.

Above all things remember that when your *vis-a-vis* begins with what promises to be a prolonged humorous narration, your face must instantly relapse into quiet. The smile may begin early in the story, but should be very slight and inconspicuous at first, gradually diffusing itself over the entire countenance and coming to a climax with the point of the story—either in actual laugh, or, better still, in a radiant smile of appreciation, tiptoe on the verge of laughter, and a hundred times more effective for its reticence. No one who has made use of this method will ever return to the old and inelegant system—tiring to yourself and unsatisfactory to your interlocutor—of beginning the facial audience, if we may so call it, at the highest pitch at the outset of his narration, and vainly endeavoring to keep up the strain upon the features to the end. The consequence of such a course is, that either the smile becomes hard and mechanical, or that precisely when most needed it altogether disappears, and you are forced to some clumsy substitute. This is the crowning art by which the art is hidden.—*Scribner.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PREMATURE BURIAL IN MUNICH.

I pity the stranger who dies within the gates of Munich. Every one here is treated with equal injustice, be he high or low, friend or foe. The body of the deceased is taken almost immediately to the cemetery, where there is a chamber of death for its reception. A row of windows look in upon its many couches, and almost every hour there are anxious faces peering in through these windows at the bodies that are lain in state, side by side, until the hour of burial. Each body is dressed in its best; there are those who are borne to the exhibition hall in official robes; some are attired tastefully and some gaudily, for it is thought that their bodies may yet breathe again, and every precaution is taken to make this awakening as agreeable as possible. There are wires attached to the hands or breast, so that the least motion will communicate with an alarm bell, and at this strange summons the watchmen are prepared to rush to the assistance of the poor soul that has not yet escaped the trials of this life, but is delivered up to new suffering and a second death. Tradition says that once or twice this bell has rung, and the watchers arrived in terror to bear away the half-conscious body, ere it had knowledge of its gloomy surroundings.—*Charles Warren Stoddard.*

"KEEPING OFF THE FLIES."

The report of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland states that "during the year the gardens sustained a heavy loss in the death of a beautiful lioness. The closing weeks of whose life were marked by an incident worthy of being recorded. The carnivora when in health have no objections to the presence of rats in their cages; on the contrary they rather welcome them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. In illness the case is different; for the ungrateful rats begin to nibble the toes of the lord of the forest before his death, and add considerably to his discomfort. To save the lioness from this annoyance, a fine little tan terrier was placed in her cage, who was at first received with a sulky growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little dog toss him into the air, catching him with professional skill across the loins with a snap as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him and each night the little creature slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress. The rats had a bad time during those six weeks."

BRYANT AND EMERSON.

A correspondent of the Boston *Times* had a conversation with William Cullen Bryant recently, in the course of which the latter spoke of Mr. R. W. Emerson as follows: "The first time I ever saw him was under peculiar circumstances. I had heard of him as a prominent young man who would probably grow in his place in the pulpit. I had read one production only from his pen—a sort of essay or paper published in *brochure* form, entitled 'Nature.' It had arrested my attention and interested me much on account of the original philosophy contained in it. I was at that time a regular attendant upon Dr. Dewey's church services in this city. One Sunday morning I found on entering the church that Dr. Dewey had gone away and exchanged with some one whose name I did not catch. Presently up rose from behind the pulpit what I took to be a beardless boy scarcely out of his teens. But if his outward appearance was youthful, his mind was sufficiently mature. He preached an able, remarkable sermon. I was puzzled to know who he could be. I had never seen his likeness; but by the time he had finished I had made him out. I became convinced that he could be no other than he whom the New Englanders or Bostonians were in the habit of calling at that time Waldo Emerson. I recognized his mind. He had photographed himself, so to speak, by his paper on 'Nature;' and I saw the likeness between it and his sermon that Sunday morning. After church I waited to be confirmed, and I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Emerson. May heaven bless him. I give him all good wishes. I understand that he is in failing health, though a decade or two younger than myself." Speaking of himself and the relinquishment in a large measure of his journalistic duties Mr. Bryant said: "Not that I think my working days are over, but because I believe that younger people like my associates can better deal with the questions of to-day than I can. I am rather inclined to go to the past for my work." He said that he had some notion, in the course of a few years, laughingly, of translating the Georgics of Virgil. He must have more employment in his time of life than daily journalism would give him. He thought he might try the Georgics next Summer out on his farm at Roslyn."

SILENT MEN.

Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in committee of the whole, of which George Washington was the chairman. He spoke twice during the convention; but his words were so few that they could not fitly be termed speeches. The convention however acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity and the sincerity with which he spoke, the constitution would have been rejected by the people.

Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that his greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of a man is not to be measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

THE FASHIONS OF OLD PHILADELPHIA.

The dame of fashion in Philadelphia, during the earlier part of the last century lived most probably on Market Street, below Third. There and on the river front the merchants had their dwellings and shops, usually under the same roof. Many of these merchants opened a shipping trade to the West Indies and England, and from small ventures grew colossal fortunes almost as rapidly as Whittington's. Our "dame of high degree" had no carpet on her floors; her dress at home was chintz, the brocade or satin being kept for state evening wear, while thin muslins were left solely to the children. She had but little jewelry, but she followed afar off the reports of English fashions, curled her hair down on her neck, or heaped it four feet high with oil, and topped, straw or flowers. She rode on horseback or went in a sedan chair to pay visits. Her gardener and confidential servants she had held for many years. Her kitchen swarmed with slaves and white redemptionists. Once or twice a year Messrs. Willing and Morris and other shippers advertised a consignment of blacks for sale from the Barbary coast; and every incoming vessel brought emigrants, Irish or Palatines, whom the captain kept nailed under the hatchways until they were sold to some of the towns-people. Many strange stories, tragical enough, have come down to us concerning these white slaves and their treatment. One was with Franklin, a fellow-apprentice in Keimer's shop; he was an Englishman, named Webb, belonging to a family of birth and property, who while at Oxford had become involved in debt, and been caught up in the fields by a "crimp," brought to America, and sold. About this time, too, James Annesly, afterward Lord Anglesea, was sold at the block in High Street to a Dutch farmer. His adventures formed the groundwork of "Roderick Random," and later for Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." When there was any difficulty in managing these slaves, white or black, their mistress in town sent them up to the jail on High Street for as many lashes as she judged fitting.

When her husband received a visit from a friend from England, or the smaller neighboring town of New York, he usually gave him a lunch in the warehouse of crackers, sprats, wine and brandy, which having provoked an appetite, he was brought home to a state dinner, where our fashionable lady, being also a notable housekeeper, would set forth "ducks, hams, venison, twenty sorts of tarts, syllabubs, wine, and brandy." In all probability they, with their guest, were invited out to supper (for Philadelphia hospitality is of ancient and sturdy growth), and ate again "turtle, sweetmeats, pies, and drank brandy, porter, and sherries." There are many manuscript journals kept by well-fed guests still existing, which testify to the zeal with which the hostesses catered for them, wine and brandy regularly punctuating every hour of the day as commas a sentence.—*Rebecca Harding Davis, in Harper's for April.*

WHY SILVER HAS GONE DOWN.

While our government and people have been debating the policy of issuing a silver coinage to redeem and retire the small fractional notes from circulation, quite a serious inquiry is going forward in England, as to the fall in price (or as some say the value) of silver, and to what degree this depreciation is likely to extend or continue in future. The causes of the fall in the price of silver have been discussed fully, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* traces the primarily to the greatly increased production, which has taken place mainly in our own western mines. That paper places the total yield in 1860 at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while in 1870 it was fifteen millions, a hundred times that of ten years earlier, while in 1874 it exceeded thirty millions. From 1860 to 1875, the production of silver from the American mines is estimated at two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and it is further estimated that in the next five years more silver will be produced than in the last thirty. The *Gazette* then enumerates these further disturbing influences: While the mines have been doing their share, silver has been thrown on the market from other quarters. The German and the Dutch governments have withdrawn silver from circulation and sold it in the market. The Dutch are reversing the movement made twenty-five years ago, when fearing a fall in gold, owing to the immense production of California and Australia, silver was made the standard. The Japanese have also adopted a gold currency, thus adding the weight of their silver to the market. France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, like the United States, have all been using inconvertible paper, and as the hard money countries use gold, silver has been but little in request for coinage. In France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland there is a so-called "Latin Union," to secure a uniform coinage, and to prevent being flooded with the German silver coins, the silver coinage is to be limited to twenty millions a year. These influences have brought about the very sharp depreciation of silver, of which we hear so much.

Other influences have been at work in other quarters. India was once the great absorbent for silver, but American cotton has regained its old place, while Indian cotton has fallen off, and there is so much less demand for silver for that region. The question of how to prevent, or at least how to provide a remedy for this steady fall in silver is a very pressing one in India, both for the government and for the Europeans living in the East. The loss to the Indian government on its remittances to England, in the shape of interest on its debt, payment for supplies, salaries, etc., is estimated at nearly ten millions of dollars, nearly twelve per cent. on the amount involved. Every European resident in India and China suffers in the same proportion. The tax must be felt severely when it costs sixty cents to send a pound sterling from the East to London, twelve per cent. on five dollars. In view of these circumstances, the English Parliament has gone to work in its usually deliberate fashion, by appointing a Royal Commission to discover the principal causes of the depression in progress. Of course the real question at issue is now best to overcome the difficulty that is now spreading all over the world. The problems involved are very nice ones, and not without elements of difficulty and uncertainty. An elucidation of them on our side of the water, from an American standpoint, would seem to be essential, in view of the contemplated substitution of silver for small notes. Our mint authorities, and especially Dr. Linderman, the director, are doubtless keeping a strict watch upon the silver bullion market and are probably understand the subject as thoroughly as any one in London, though London fixes the price of silver as a commercial commodity.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RAIN ON THE SEA.

It is a common saying among sailors that heavy rain falling on the sea stills the motion of the waves—or, as they phrase it, the "rain soon knocks down the sea." Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owen's College, Manchester, has made experiments which demonstrate that the saying is founded on fact; for when drops of water fall on the surface of water, they not only produce the usual rings, but they drive some of the surface water downward in series of rings which increase in size. To replace the water carried down, some of the under water would have to rise to the surface. "When," says the professor, the surface is disturbed by waves, besides the vertical motion, the particles move backward and forward in a horizontal direction, and this motion diminishes as we proceed downward from the surface. Therefore, in this case the effect of rain-drops will be to convey the motion which belongs to the water at the surface down into the lower water, where it has no effect so far as the waves are concerned, and hence the rain would diminish the motion at the surface, which is essential to the continuance of the waves, and thus destroy the waves."

GEORGE ELIOT'S HEROINES.

Many of the women of this great novelist will be the delight of English literature as long as the language endures. The spiritual beauty of Dinah, the childish and involuntary selfishness and love of ease which give a strange pathos to the tragic fate of Hetty, the vague ardor of Dorothea, the plain amiability, but thorough unloveableness, of Rosamond, all these, and many other feminine paintings by the same hand, will be historic pictures in our literature, if human foresight be worth anything, at least as long as Sir Walter Scott's studies of James and Baby Charles, and Elizabeth, and Mary Stuart, and Leicester are regarded as historic pictures. But George Eliot's heroines are certainly never likely to be remarkable for airiness of touch. It is not Sir Joshua Reynolds, but rather Vandyck, or even Rembrandt, among the portrait painters, whom she resembles. She is always in earnest about her women, and makes the reader in earnest too—you cannot pass her characters by with mere amusement, as you can many of Shakespeare's, and some of Scott's, and not a few of Miss Austen's. There is the Puritan intensity of feeling, the Miltonic weight of thought, in all George Eliot's drawings of women. If they are superficial in character and feeling, the superficiality is insisted on as a sort of crime. If they are not superficial the depth is brought out with an energy that is sometimes almost painful. There is something of the large and grave statuesque style in all George Eliot's studies of women. She cannot bear to treat them with indifference. If they are not what she approves she makes it painfully, emphatically evident. If they are, she dwells upon their earnestness and aspiration with an a most Puritanic moral intensity, which shows how eagerly she muses on her ideal of woman's life.

RAINING CATS.

The time has arrived when it is the duty of the Thoughtful Patriot to protest against the zoological showers which are occurring almost daily in one or another part of the country. When the first of these abnormal showers covered a Kentucky farm with flesh and blood, wise men felt that the rights of graziers and butchers had been unwarrantably infringed. Nevertheless, inasmuch as no one supposed that the performance would be repeated, and as it had been the means of making a number of Chicago reporters acquainted with the taste of meat, no one publicly found fault with it. In a week or two afterward a shower of fish occurred in Illinois. It so happened that this shower took place at the beginning of Lent, and therefore discreet people abstained from expressing their indignation, lest they should be unwarily drawn into a theological discussion. When, however, it was announced that a heavy rain of mosquitoes had fallen in Canada, there was a universal feeling that this sort of thing had been carried altogether too far. There is no demand whatever for an increased number of mosquitoes. The volume of those pests issued every Summer is always more than commensurate with the necessities of business, and any attempt at inflation in connection with mosquitoes must be vigorously withstood.

But the recent mosquito shower, bad as it was, has been eclipsed by a still more recent and objectionable shower which occurred in California. It was restricted to the narrow area of a single city lot on Van Ness Street, San Francisco; but it was of unparalleled violence and malignity. Early one evening the Van Ness Street family was quietly seated around the social centre-table, the father explaining to a casual Eastern visitor the unequaled beauties of the California climate, and the mother hushing her baby by reading in a monotonous murmur the report of the day's sale of mining stocks. Suddenly a loud pattering was heard on the roof, mingled with the last despairing cry of some strong tom-cat in his agony. The pattering and the cries increased, and a shower of heavy objects fell from the eaves and rattled on the pavement below. The whole family rushed to the front piazza, and by the increasing light of the full moon beheld scores of cats pouring from the roof. Cats of all sizes and colors were sliding over the shingles and turning wild somersaults in the air. The horrified family fled to the cellar, where they passed the night in denouncing the Weather Bureau, and vainly attempting to convince their Eastern guest that an occasional cat-shower in no way detracted from the unqualified excellence of the California climate. The shower did not last more than fifteen minutes, although it sprinkled cats at intervals until morning. When daylight came every fence-spike was ornamented with an impaled cat, and the yard was so thickly strewn with the dead and wounded that an experienced meteorologist who subsequently investigated the affair, reported that at least eight inches of cats must have fallen during the night. The theory put forth by this skeptical man of science in order to account for the shower hardly needs to be refuted. He invented a small boy, whom he accused of greasing the roof with imaginary butter, which caused some hundreds of cats, assembled on the ridge-pole to sing the praises of love and mice, to lose their footing. Inasmuch as he failed to produce either the boy or the butter, and also failed to explain how a boy could keep his footing on a greased roof, where the most skillful cat, even with the aid of four feet and sixteen sets of claws, could not maintain a position, we can only pity the weakness and despise the effrontery of the scientific skeptic.

It is sufficiently evident that this California cat-shower is the last of the kind which a free and proud people can permit. We have now had showers of flesh, fish, mosquitoes, and cats, and unless prompt measures are taken we shall presently be pelted with puppies and deluged with pitchforks. Men and brethren, shall these things be? Are we to silently permit the hands of the weather-clock to be turned back, and our customary showers of water to be superseded by showers of undesirable animals? Delay is dangerous. While we are yet speaking a wave of atmospheric cats may be approaching us from the Gulf; light showers of wasps and mosquitoes may be about to descend upon the New-England and Middle States, and an area of cosmical pigs may be threatening the region of the lakes.—*New York Times.*

Much amusement has been caused in Paris by the letter from the Bishop of Orleans, in which he speaks of his election to the Senate as equivalent to his being placed like Daniel in the fiery furnace. The *Univers* reminds the Bishop that he ought to "search the Scriptures," and he would see that Daniel never was in the fiery furnace."

CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, jr., is said to be engaged to a young lady of Albany belonging to an old Knickerbocker family.—*Graphic.*

The wedding of Master Aaron Ward, of the United States steamer "Franklin," to a daughter of Richard Storrs Willis, will take place at the United States Legation, Paris, early in June, and friends of the interested parties predict an event of great elegance and magnificence.

Those who profess to be well informed assert that the marriage of Mr. Braccisa Johnson Smith to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will take place in this city in a few weeks. For some reason, probably because it is customary, the parties concerned contradict current gossip on the subject.—*Daily Graphic.*

The forthcoming marriage of James H. is a subject of much talk and gossip in society, and the wedding, if held in church, will probably be attended by an immense throng of noted and fashionable people. Miss May's *trousseau* is said to have been prepared in Europe at an expense of $50,000.—*Graphic.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* not having been educated by the perusal of catalogues of American schools, is shocked at finding in a "society" article that the names of nearly all American women end in "ie." It says of the list of names: "It looks to an English reader like a list of ballet-girls engaged at a theatre for opera bouffe."

The name of our coming Imperial visitor, the Emperor of Brazil, says the New York *Express*, is "not Dom Pedro, as so many write, but Don Pedro. The former word, like the old word Dan, expressing the same thing, is obsolete, and the ancient respectability or honor of the title has gone with it. The Dom is Latin, and the Don Anglo-Saxon or Spanish. If the original was adhered to, it would be Lord Pedro."

Now that enthusiastic accounts of expensive dresses have become distasteful, the lady-writers in Washington have turned their attention to the feet of the queens of *la mode.* There is a great deal of discussion as to who really has the smallest foot, but it seems to have been decided in favor of a Philadelphia belle. It is told that a shoemaker in Brussels has asked for her last, for the reason that she has not only the smallest but the most perfectly formed foot he ever saw.

The journals of Constantinople—the *Turquie*, the *Reveue de Pera*, the *Levant Herald*—are in unison in celebrating the success of the young, beautiful, and brava prima donna soprano Eda Mirani (Mrs. Minnie Reade, wife of Lieut. Reade, U. S. A.) in the Ottoman capital. In "Linda" especially she was above all praise, interpreting in a manner unrivaled the difficult part of "Linda." The Mirani aroused a real enthusiasm, and was honored by interminable applause, flowers, and gifts.—*Italian paper.*

General Sherman says he will not return to Washington except in obedience to an order from the President or in compliance with law. He left for two reasons: first, it was not a fit place to educate his children; and second, the salary was not enough to enable him to live decently and keep up society appearances. What sort of a place is Washington when $13,500 will not support a man and his family? A man in General Sherman's position can well afford to make a good example of honesty and economy. A half-dozen people can live on less money than $13,500 a year, give occasional dinners, dress well, and save from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.—*New York Express.*

Lord Lytton had a curious experience before leaving London for India. The last London *Spectator* relates that he was invited to dinner at a club of which he was not a member, by another very distinguished person who was. The diplomatist and author accepted the invitation. On the appointed day the guest was late, so that the company were waiting for him, and on his arrival all immediately were proceeding to table when the head waiter interfered, said that the guest was not a member of the club, and must therefore withdraw. In vain the host expostulated and stormed; in vain the other guests grew argumentative and indignant; rules and regulations were triumphant, and the whole party had to adjourn to some more hospitable place.

VARIETIES.

"Employment," observes a would-be philosopher, "is essential to happiness; and so generally is this recognized that there are times when even the laziest man feels inclined to thank Nature for having provided him with a moustache to twirl."

We see it stated that postmasters have been annoyed so much by persons placing the postage stamp on the wrong corner of the letter, that an order has been procured to send all letters to the dead letter office which are not properly stamped. The stamp must be affixed to the upper right hand corner.

A Washington correspondent relates the following: "I once went to Mr. Sumner and called his attention to a story that had been printed concerning him, offering to publish his denial, knowing of my own knowledge that the story was utterly false. "My dear sir," said the Massachusetts Senator, "let that story go. If a lie is chased by a denial it will never stop running."

The other day an absent-minded gentleman inadvertently entered the cabin of a Fulton ferry-boat smoking a cigar. "You can't smoke here, sir," exclaimed an irascible passenger; "this is the ladies' cabin." The gentleman paused, looked around, and addressing the person who had spoken to him, remarked politely: "I beg your pardon. I ought to have known that this was not the gentlemen's cabin when I saw you here." The anti-smoker failed to understand what his fellow-passengers were laughing at.

That faculty of dumb animals which is called animal instinct is a curious study if one could only be sure of the truth of the statements which are published. Among the latest is a story of two ravens which crowned a fox. The birds were feeding near a precipice at the Giant's Causeway, Ireland. A fox sneaked up and laid himself down perfectly still, seemingly pretending to be dead. The birds pecked at him, and he tried in vain to snap at them. One attacked him at the head, the other at the tail, and when he made for one the other assaulted him, till in the excitement of the contest the fox fell over the precipice into the sea. This looks like a regularly planned battle, with victory for the birds.

A Detroit widow owns and occupies a cottage under the shadow of a church steeple which is supposed to be in danger of falling when a high wind blows. At midnight, a few nights ago, when the wind blew fiercely, she got up and dressed, called the children up and dressed them, and then folded her arms with the remark: "Now then, if that steeple falls and kills us people will know that we were a respectable family, anyhow. George, you brush up your hair a little more, and Sarah, you take your feet off the stove-hearth and pin your collar more to the left."

Two rival milliners who have gone to law in New York furnish an illustration of the litigious cats who took their cheese to the judicial monkey for division. The two milliners lived opposite each other, and it is averred that the girls employed in one establishment went across the way and made faces at the girls in the rival shop. For this the proprietor of the first establishment was arrested, charged with inciting the girls to annoy and insult the employees of the second establishment. The case was dismissed, when the person who had been so arrested her rival for false imprisonment, and obtained a $5,000 verdict. The verdict has been set aside, and new proceedings are now in order.

NEWS ITEMS.

Very few cattle have died in this section during the late storms.

The capital stock of the Denver and Rio Grande has been increased from two and one-half to seven millions.

It is stated that the Denver and Rio Grande company are erecting a depot at the new town of El Moro.

The recent census gives: New York, 1,060,000; Philadelphia, 800,000; Brooklyn, 507,000; St. Louis 450,000; Chicago, 410,000; Boston, 340,000; San Francisco, 250,000.

One branch of the New Jersey legislature has passed a tax law which includes church property and makes it like other property subject to taxation. All amendments offered exempting it were voted down.

The Denver *Tribune* says: The board of Centennial Commissioners have received a fine cluster of crystals from the Elk Mountain, in Southern Colorado, per Nathan S. Culver, Secretary of the Colorado Springs Mining Agency, for exhibition at Philadelphia.

Among the art treasures recently brought to light at Pompeii is a silver altar, on which were deposited two silver cruisans and spoons, the latter of which are precisely similar in form to those now in use.

From 1804 to 1873 the Bible has been circulated in 271 languages—over 131,000,000 copies. Last year every hour of each working day 1,300 Bibles were printed, over 16,000 every day, and in languages spoken by 700,000,000 of people.

An English paper says that it is thought in many quarters that the Jews are going to purchase the Holy Land from Turkey, with a view to going there in a body.

The city physician's report gives Denver's death rate at 9.35 per thousand inhabitants, for 1875, and 1875 was a healthy year. This is one third to half the ratio of other principal cities in the same latitude.

It has transpired that eastern railroad managers, in a meeting at Chicago on the 11th, decided to reduce rates on fourth class freight as follows: From Chicago to New York, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 40 cents, Baltimore, 38 cents and 38½ cents, Boston, 50 cents.

A swindler named [illegible] has been doing a lucrative business at Laramie lately. He has been flooding the eastern States with circular letters, offering, in the name of the "Black Hills Mining Company" to furnish employment to men in the Black Hills, and also in Colorado and New Mexico, and guaranteeing one year's work to all parties accepting the offer, as an inducement for them to accept their offer they agree to furnish any one with a railroad pass to Laramie on receipt of $5. There are so many fools in the East that [illegible]'s receipts from that quarter have been very large.

The Las Vegas *Gazette* tosses this out to railroad capitalists, at the same time doing injustice to Southern Colorado: "The first railroad which pushes into New Mexico will receive all its trade and secure the good will of the citizens to such an extent as will insure it the larger portion of the business permanently. The railroads are too long away their time hunting for business in Southern Colorado. The country is not there to furnish business. At Trinidad, it is true, they reach the northern edge of the coal fields, which extends hundreds of miles south of the Ratons in New Mexico. If they want coal they can get it by coming to New Mexico, and if they want business they can get it by coming to New Mexico."

DEPARTMENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.

Captain Van Vliet, afterwards Gen. Van Vliet, of the Federal Army, and now of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, spent sixteen years on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains. Many remarkable stories are told of his hunting adventures. He it was who killed fifteen elks one morning before breakfast. Captain Van Vliet kept a pack of grey-hounds to chase wolves. He recorded the number of the wolves he killed until it reached six hundred, and he killed hundreds after this number had been passed. His habit was to allow his dogs to bring the wolf to bay, he following on horseback, he would then dismount, walk up the wolf and seizing him by the ear cut his throat. He built Fort Laramie in 1848-9 and Fort Kearney in 1847-8, and while on the plains collected the first geological specimens in the Bad Lands and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution.—*New Orleans paper.*

The tourist contemplating extended excursions among the Rocky Mountains of Colorado will be interested to know the progress of the government maps of this Territory. They are now in the hands of the lithographer or a. Prof. Hayden's office in Washington in the course of transfer from the field-book to the draughtsman's sheet. These maps when finished will embrace the entire area of the Territory (except some 5,000 square miles in the northwestern corner), or about 100,000 square miles. They will be printed in the best style of lithographic art, by Julius Bien of New York, upon a scale of two miles per inch. The contour lines fixing the height and shape of the mountains are drawn representing elevations 200 feet apart. To determine the position of these lines the height above the sea of at least 10,000 points have been carefully determined by the barometer or trigonometrically. The library of the Rocky Mountain Club will be supplied with these maps as soon as they are prepared.

The annual election of officers of Grace Church for the ensuing year was held at the church on the evening of the 17th, and the following officers were elected: William Wagner, Senior Warden; Dr. Jacob Reid, Jr. Junior Warden; D. Russ Wood, John R. Wheeler, [illegible] Barlow, [illegible] Humphreys, C. A. Clark, Dr. S. E. Solly, [illegible] D. Crate, H. A. Risley, Vestrymen. We are requested to give notice that there will be lay reading at the church at the usual hour of morning service on Sunday next.

MANITOU.

MANITOU, April 14, 1876.

Our Manitou House continues to receive new visitors by every train from Denver and Pueblo. The people here believe that the town will this year make a forward movement in the way of building, surpassing all former achievements. We learn that a wholesale grocery, a banking house, and a large dry goods and clothing establishment will be opened here by the middle of June. It is also said that the large wholesale liquor establishment from Cincinnati, recently located at Colorado Springs, will remove to this place, the courts having decided that no liquor can be sold there without a forfeiture of the titles to lots to the original proprietors.

Here at Manitou we are on the highway to the mountains. It is conceded that we hold the key to the trade of San Juan, Lake district, Fairplay, Alma, Chalk Creek, Breckenridge, Twin Lakes and in fact to all the mountain towns and mining districts west, between Denver and Pueblo.

There is nothing to prevent Manitou from controlling the immense mountain trade that passes through the Ute Pass to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. And the town is destined to be not only the gay and fashionable resort of Colorado, but the great center of its mountain trade. Major Hopkins, of the Manitou House, is our live man, and wields a large influence among eastern capitalists and business men. He gives us assurance that Manitou is to come to the front, and that arrangements to that end are nearly perfected.—*Iron Springs Correspondent Denver Tribune*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SILVER REDEMPTION.

It is gratifying to be able to chronicle one step by the government toward the resumption of specie payments. The following act of Congress has received the signature of the President and become a law:—

The silver bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, reads as follows:—

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $103,000, to provide for the engraving and printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $8,000 to provide for engraving and printing national bank notes, to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury; that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States, of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty five, and fifty cents, of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or whenever it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States, until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking fund."

Our daily New York and London quotations may be cited to show that the passage of this bill has notably affected the market for silver bullion, an advance from $1.13 to $1.18 per ounce being already secured in New York, with a corresponding advance in London. This step towards practical resumption has also helped greenbacks to a higher place in the scale of value. The paper dollar is now worth eighty eight cents in gold, according to the government plan of silver resumption.

The fractional currency once out of the way, the people, by the next session of Congress, will be clamorous and go still further and retire one and two dollar notes. This would make a market for, in round numbers, $150,000,000 of silver. We see at once, there being a home market for our silver to that amount, it would rapidly appreciate in Europe because the great circulating medium of the trades people and lower classes of the world is silver coin, and the commercial necessities of the people must be fostered by all governments. England is sensibly alarmed at the depreciation of silver, and well she may be, as the East Indies is England's great market for silver. In fact, all the interior commerce of India is run by silver, even to the salaries of the officers of the government, and all expenditures made by England, which, in the aggregate, are enormous, to run the India government. All this expense is paid off in silver rupees. The British Parliament has already taken action to discover a way to stay this decline of silver.

The miners of Colorado, have suffered but little from the decline that lately obtained in the price of silver, as it was more than fully offset by the increase price for silver ores, which close competition led the smelters and mill men to offer and pay. The threatened permanence of the decline is now happily averted by the action of Congress, creating this new demand, for the possible amount of $42,000,000, the amount of the outstanding fractional currency.

The following regulations have been adopted and published by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the above act:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18.—By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency," approved April 17, 1876, the several officers below named are hereby authorized, upon the presentation at their respective offices for redemption of fractional currency of the United States in sums of $5, or multiples thereof, assorted by denominations and in amounts not to exceed one hundred dollars, to issue therefor like amounts of silver coin of the United States, of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50; and further, upon the presentation for redemption at the office of the Treasury of the United States in this city, of any amount of such currency properly assorted and in sums not less than five dollars, the Treasurer is authorized to issue silver for that amount of currency presented, or he may issue his check payable in silver at either of the offices hereinafter named, at the office nearest the residence of the party presenting the currency. As far as may be practicable, from time to time, the fractional currency redeemed in silver under these instructions by any Assistant Treasurer, or by any designated depositaries of the United States, will be sent in sums of $1,000, or multiples thereof, to the Treasury of the United States in this city, the amount to be charged in the Treasurer's general coin account, and any amount of such currency for which silver has been paid shall be treated as coin assets. The currency shall be sent by express or otherwise to the officers below named for redemption, and by provisions of this circular should be accompanied by a letter of advice, stating fully the address of the sender, and how remittance in payment thereof is desired, and if by the Treasurers, the office at which the check should be made payable. The government will not pay express on silver issued. The offices herein referred to are as follows: the Treasury of the United States at Washington, United States Treasury at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Charleston, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, and the United States depositaries at Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Signed, B. H. BRISTOW.

Phonetic spelling—simple, rational, uniform—*e. g.*, Boston, Bostn, Bosn, Bostin, Bustin, Bosting, Bostun, Bustin, Borston, Boztun, Bawztun, Bostown, Bawston, Hub.—*Lowell Courier.*

"HOW IT WAS DONE."

[A worthy citizen, who is ever watchful for the public good, sends us the following, which we are pleased to publish as especially applicable to the present time and occasion in the history of temperance reform in our city.]

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

In the Chicago *Advance* I find an article on prohibition as tried in Sterling, Ill., which I think is practical, and very encouraging to our people, and especially to our new Board of Aldermen in the present crisis, which I may call *their situation.* Will not an account of the working of Prohibition in other places be interesting news to the readers of the GAZETTE?

G. E. S.

The beautiful city of Sterling, situated upon the Rock River, and now becoming known to the world by its manufacturing enterprise, has, until recently, been afflicted, like many of its sisters, with numerous liquor saloons.

Were a manufactory constructed upon the river bank to advance commercial interests, or a church upon the hill to promulgate Christian truth, several saloons would be sure to open between the two, to catch unwary citizens as they passed from one to the other, and thus the mill and church waged an uneven contest. They advanced slowly while the saloons enjoyed unbounded prosperity. Not content with his advantage, Satan, always subtle and ready to learn even from an adversary, imitated the example of Paul before the Sanhedrim, by stirring up dissension amongst them, until some of the churches became so engrossed with their own difficulties that he was left free course to run and be glorified.

Finding that rowdyism and brutality, attendant upon low places, were injuring his business in the minds of respectable people, he concluded to tone it up to meet the wants of an advancing civilization. A "high license" law was passed, which made three hundred dollars the sum to be paid the city for the privilege of selling liquor.

Some hoped this would advance the temperance interest, but alas for such hopes! It served to abolish some of the vilest places, but made those that did exist present a more inviting appearance. *Gentlemen* were now willing to visit some of them, for they were considered respectable, and thus the evil one was enabled to reach up his hand and catch members of the most respectable families, thereby dragging down to perdition some who before had escaped his power.

Those who favored licensing saloons were greatly in the majority, and the temperance people felt discouraged as well as heart-broken at the ruin they saw around them. Sadly they looked into each other's faces, exclaiming, "What can we do?" But it became unexpectedly. The wave which the crusaders from Ohio set in motion reached here in its westward course; and, though it failed to sweep away the saloons or drown the keepers, it did lift the good warship Temperance out of the mud where it had long been lying. A hundred-ton gun, cast in Heaven, and named Prayer, was added to the armament, and ladies were enlisted to help work it, a new commander, the Lord Jesus Christ, was secured, and then, hoisting sail, an attack was once more made upon the foe.

Nothing unseemly was indulged in, no parading of streets, no stubborn praying upon sidewalks was countenanced, but taking the matter into the churches they addressed it home upon the Christian people that intemperance is an evil which the disciples of Christ should unite in combating. So earnestly did they plead, and faithfully labor, that churches, divided about their internal government, united in this movement, and those of different denominations forgot their schisms to present a solid front before the enemy. The Christian element of the whole city became aroused with the determination to abolish intemperance. Daily union prayer meetings were held, not by the ladies alone, but by Christian business men, from January till the election in March, invoking God's support in the coming struggle. The subject was kept before the people, ministers preached, brethren prayed, and all labored with those that might be between two opinions until the day of election. The battle was fought, manfully man at the ballot box, and when the day was past, the strife ended, the ballots counted, to everyone's surprise the temperance ticket was carried by about seventy five majority. Then came the shutting up of saloons and prosecutions for violating the law, which followed one another so rapidly that the trade was almost abandoned. Some liquor was still sold in secret, yet sobriety now reigned where drunkenness had existed before. Arrests immediately decreased five fold.

Throughout the year the work was prosecuted in the same spirit in which it was begun—the churches always leading. Ministers, laymen, and women strove with heart and hands united. Their trust remained in God, and with renewed zeal they were enabled to carry the next annual election by an increased majority.

The second year of temperance rule passed, and we have just come out of the third election, where temperance was the only issue. Men prayed and voted. Women prayed and strengthened their husbands. The churches, by Sabbath services and election day prayer meetings, showed their hearty espousal of the cause.

By these means public opinion had become so moulded that few respectable citizens could be found upon the side of license, and upon one's fingers could be counted all the professing Christians who would vote that ticket. As a result temperance has triumphed with a much larger majority than ever before, notwithstanding the license party resorted to every conceivable trickery in support of their cause. With such a record Sterling can now be called a temperance city.

In giving these facts to the public I would only add, is not this the solution of a difficulty which is at present in many communities? "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ." When the churches build on him as their chief corner stone—when entered unitedly upon the practical work of saving men from evil by preventing intemperance, shall they not succeed? Sterling has done it.

Let them, while leading men to Christ with one hand, become combative enough to knock the devil over by a back-handed blow from the other, and God will be glorified. A. B.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

We extract from an article in the *Pall Mall Budget* on the religious difficulty in the United States, the following statement of the "School Question" which has occasioned considerable comment and is likely to enter somewhat into our next Presidential canvass:—

While the Roman Catholics were few, they either made the best of the public schools or set up voluntary schools by the side of them. Now that they have become a powerful minority commanding sufficient votes to turn an election if the contending parties are equally balanced, they are no longer so patient. The injustice of Catholics being educated, while paying at the same time for Catholic schools in which their children are educated, has of late been much insisted on in Episcopal pastorals; and the remedy suggested is that the school fund shall be raised as at present, but that when raised it shall be divided proportionately among Catholics and Protestants. This proposal has called forth two forms of opposition, a Protestant form and a Secularist form. The Protestant opposition is mainly interested in the maintenance of the public school system as it is, including the reading of the Bible "without note or comment", and the use of Protestant hymns and prayers. Its leaders do not concern themselves with the consistency of their position, but they are "doggedly resolved" to keep the public schools Protestant. There is a minority of this opposition, however, which holds that a State that insists on the public recognition of a particular religion in elementary schools is bound to go farther and insist on the public recognition of this same religion in its constitution. This object is to be attained by a constitutional amendment which shall insert into the preamble of the constitution a recognition of God as the author of national existence and the source of civil authority; of Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations; and of the Bible as the fountain of law and the supreme rule of national conduct. There is a third section of the Protestant opposition, which proposes to avoid the necessity of either making or refusing concessions to the Catholics by doing away with the State schools altogether and leaving the provision of education to the energy of parents and philanthropists. The Secularist opposition also proposes to attain its ends by means of a constitutional amendment. Its demands are nine in number, and comprise not only the exclusion of the Bible and of prayers or hymns from public schools, but also the taxation of ecclesiastical property, the abolition of chaplains in the army or navy and in prisons, the repeal of all laws which enforce the observance of Sunday or imply a recognition of Christian morality as such. The partisans of both the constitutional amendments, the "Christian amendment," and the "religious amendment," are fanatically enthusiastic in support of their respective views, and each party is to hold a "convention" in Philadelphia during the coming Summer. There is no want here of materials for a religious conflict of dimensions large enough to content even American ambition, and none of the suggested solutions seem at once sufficient in themselves and likely to be accepted as sufficient by the majority of the American people.

MINING NOTES,

REPORTED WEEKLY BY

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

EL PASO COUNTY.

The work of sinking on several of the lodes on Cheyenne Mountain has been prosecuted vigorously the past week, and in every instance with encouraging results judging from appearances, as but one assay has been had, and this of a sample different in its composition from any before found. The sample was taken from a depth of six feet, and gave return of over $17 in gold and silver to the ton. The most encouraging features of the developments made are the increase in quantity and appearance of the quartz, and the concentration of the same in defined seams on or near the walls. In openings where a depth of from 8 to 12 feet or over has been reached on veins near the foot of the mountain the quartz shows unmistakable signs of tellurium. The gangue of most of these is porphyry, and are dykes rather than fissures.

The result of the 8 tons from the Ute Pass Mine at Manitou, sent to Black Hawk for treatment by stamping and amalgamation, has just been received. This is very far from what was expected, judging from the numerous assays made by Kerr & Robinson, and Terry, of this place, Prof. Schirmer of the Denver Mint, and in Central, and other places, and shows conclusively that the treatment was unsuited to the ores. The total yield of the ore was 1 oz. 5½ dwts. The assays ranged from 10 to 109 dollars to the ton, averaging, from average samples, over $50 gold value to the ton, of which over 90 per cent. was gold, remainder silver. After the ore had been shipped a number of experienced mill-men, among whom was Mr. Sperry, of the firm of Morey & Sperry, of New York, expressed grave doubts in regard to the saving of the gold by the process by which this was treated. The ore of this mine being peculiar to itself its treatment determines nothing in regard to the treatment of the ores of other lodes, but leaves the question of treating free milling ores more doubtful. The return received from a smaller lot sent from a ledge in the same vicinity gave much better return the highest assay obtained from the lot. The result, although a disappointment to the owners, does not impair their confidence in the value of the mine. Tests by other processes are being arranged for.

A large sample of ore from the Colorado City Lode, situated at the head of Red Cañon, west of Colorado City, was left at our office this week. Portions of this could not be told from some of the richest tellurides of Sunshine when placed side by side with them. As the amount of mineral in this class of ore cannot be judged of by appearances unless very rich, we do not say that the sample from the Colorado City location bears the same amount of mineral as like appearing samples from the other mines.

Also a sample from a fissure not far from iron pyrite, quartz, and iron and copper pyrites, which looks very promising. The vein from which this was taken is about four feet between walls and nearly vertical. The find having just been made, no assay has been had.

Good progress has been made the past week in the tunnel which is being run to cut the Highland Mary lode, and a few days more will reach the lode. This is in the Ute Pass a short distance above the shingle mill.

We have not learned anything of the progress which has been made in the opening of the galena-bearing lode higher up the creek.

Mr France, who has for some months past, been engaged in running a tunnel near 200 feet through a deposit of soil and rock to the coal which underlies his land, has at last reached the solid vein, and is now delivering coal of a fine quality in the city. The point from which the coal is taken is about 100 feet below the surface of the ground, which depth will be rapidly increased as the drift advances, running as it does under rising ground. The vein is nine feet in thickness of solid coal without slate. The land is directly east of Colorado Springs, distant eight miles.

A mile or two east of this, the Wilson Bros. have a bank opened, which they have worked two years past, supplying a considerable portion of the city and country. For a time, even until lately, this coal was sold by reason of lack of depth, but at present, and hereafter the coal is and will be much superior to that previously delivered by reason of the greater depth now attained. The extent of the coal deposit is sufficient for all coming time. The coal is nearly if not entirely free from sulphur.

LAKE COUNTY.

Mr. Bent, superintendent of the Catherine Mine, situated on the Fairplay road this side of South Park, says the mine is looking well; crevice six feet between walls, with strong vein of ore. Work for the present has been suspended until the question of title is cleared up. A mistake is thought to have been made in locating and recording the mine.

Mr. Bent showed us a specimen of gray copper ore near the Fairplay road in the mountains forming the eastern rim of South Park which is as promising as anything we have seen. The per centage of copper cannot be less than 60-100 in the specimen shown, which was sent to the Denver mint for assay.

Other discoveries are reported from Park county, but no particulars received.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

Mr. Alberts, of Decatur district, near head waters of Alamosa river, called upon us on his return from Denver to the mines. He has given us the fullest and clearest account of the gold-bearing fissures of this wonderfully rich mining region we have yet received. We take it from what he has said that the richest and most important discoveries made there were made the present winter.

The elevation of the river at the point where he is located is about 8,000 feet. Snows were frequent during the winter and at one time fell to the depth of six feet, but they never lie long owing to the warm winds from the Pacific, which come up from the gulf of California through the valley of the Colorado. The lowest temperature of the winter was —10, and many days rising to 50° in mid winter. Mining was carried on all winter, the men working without coats almost every day.

The gold-bearing quartz is found in true fissures, in a porphyry country rock, and vary in width from 6 to 25 feet. The quartz is honeycombed, and assays made of it at the mint in Denver showed from 20 to 500 dollars to the ton, gold. It is not to be supposed that the average of the assays made are the average of the ore of veins, for no doubt a number of them were made from choice specimens. Mr. Albert thinks the ores will mill from 20 to 40 dollars to the ton. The total cost, mining and milling, where the veins are adjacent to mills run by water, cannot be above eight dollars per ton.

The range between these mines of the Decatur district and the Rio Nevado river is so far unprospected. Its position leaves no doubt in regard to its being rich in minerals.

Car loads of corn-fed Kansas cattle are coming in by way of Pueblo, over the new eastern outlet.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Early Rose Potatoes, for seed. Apply to C. Stockbridge.

The delicacies of the season at the Crawford House.

Pocket-books at Dittbridge's.

No one ever goes away from the Crawford House dissatisfied with the accommodations.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

The rooms and fare at the Crawford House are first class in every respect.

For Rifles, new and second-hand, and to borrow money on personal security, go to C. Stockbridge. All kinds of fire-arms bought.

Attorneys attending court will find no place in this city where the accommodations are equal to those of the Crawford House.

Severe coughs quickly cured by using Renne's Pain Killing Nervine, sprains and bruises also.

No physician who has watched the effects of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, in chronic colds, coughs or influenza, will hesitate to say that it is the finest pulmonic yet discovered. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is completed and running through passenger trains from Pueblo, Nepesta, and West Las Animas, *via* the Great Arkansas Valley, to Kansas City and Atchison, equipped with Miller Platforms and Air Brakes.

Address T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, spring styles of Clothing, Hats and Caps. Our prices this season will cp you good. Come and see. JAS. M. HUNTER.

BOARDING,

From $6 to $9 per week, at Rock Ledge Ranch, near the Garden of the Gods.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*), to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

BORN.

STOCKBRIDGE.—At Colorado Springs, April 19, to the wife of Charles Stockbridge, a daughter.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APR. 14, 1876.

Main Line—

Freight	$ 3,608 40
Passenger	3,410 95
Total	$ 7,019 35

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

WANTED.—A competent woman servant. Apply to Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS, Manitou. ap22-1t.

PARTNER WANTED.—At Cold Spring Ranch, one mile south of town, with a capital of four or five thousand dollars; one that understands fish culture preferred. Also, a number of boarders can be accommodated at reasonable rates. J. B. RIGGS

FOR SALE.—The El Paso Hotel, or will trade for sheep, cattle, or other real estate. A. J. EBERT, Denver. ap22-2m

FOR SALE.—One milch cow, one span heavy draft horses, harness, and wagon, $450, one stable horse, one buggy animal, and one riding horse. A. G. LINCOLN. ap22 tf.

FOR SALE.—A good business, requiring small capital. Enquire at the People's Bank.

RANCHMEN ATTENTION.—FOR SALE.—Sashes for 40 windows, 9x14, 12 light windows, suitable for ranch houses, hot-beds, etc., to be sold for the benefit of the College at a fair price. Inquire of D. ELY, North Tejon Street, third house from College Grounds.

FOR SALE.—A few fine brood Hogs. Enquire of T. E. JOHNSON, east end of Huerfano Street. mch25-tf.

FOR RENT.—Block 217 in the town of Colorado Springs. Especially adapted for gardening purposes. Apply to N. S. SALISBURY. mch18

FOR SALE.—Pike's Peak Flouring Mill, with Feed Business, on Tejon Street. Also my Crockery Business. Enquire of F. L. MARTIN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Colby, of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, by his deed of trust dated May 24, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P page number 331, did convey unto C. E. White, trustee, the following real estate situated in El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, to-wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section six (6), in township fifteen (15), south of range sixty-six (66) west, containing eighty-seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths acres, county and Territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereon, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date of said trust deed therein described, for the gross sum of four hundred (400) dollars, payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid, and whereas interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest with costs of sale according to its tenor, the undersigned, Irving Howbert, successor in trust to C. E. White, trustee, who fails to act as trustee, will, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, sell at public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title and benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nathaniel Colby, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described.

Signed, IRVING HOWBERT,
ap8-5. Trustee and Successor in Trust.

STOP AT
W. [illegible] RESTAURANT
And get a First-Class Meal,
Next door to Charles Stockbridge's, Huerfano street.
[illegible] Hours of the Day.

Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc.,
a [illegible] stock,
AT "OUT WEST" PRINTING OFFICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Colby, of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, by his deed of trust dated August 12, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P, page No. 427, did convey unto Charles Stockbridge, trustee, the following real estate, situated in El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, to wit: the east half (½) of northwest quarter (¼) section thirty-two (32) township fourteen (14) range sixty six (66) west; also the west half (½) of southwest quarter (¼) section thirty-two (32) and the east half (½) of southeast quarter (¼) section thirty-one (31) township fourteen (14) range sixty-six (66) west, county and Territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereon, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date of said trust deed, therein described, for the gross sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200), payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid; and whereas the interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest, with costs of sale, according to its tenor, the undersigned, Charles Stockbridge, trustee, will, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office, of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title, and benefit, and equity of redemption of the said Nathaniel Colby, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much thereof as may be necessary, as in the said deed of trust described.

Signed, CHARLES STOCKBRIDGE,
a 18 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood executed their certain promissory note on the third day of April, A. D. 1874, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable five years after date to D. Russ Wood or order, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month until paid, payable monthly in advance, which said note is secured by a certain deed of trust executed by said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood to William S. Jackson, as trustee, and dated the 3d day of April, A. D. 1874, and which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, in book P on page 414, by which said trust deed it is among other things provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, it may and shall be lawful for said William S. Jackson to enter into and take possession of the premises in said deed of trust described and to sell and dispose of the same for the payment of said note and interest to the time of sale, together with all costs of such sale, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood, their heirs and assigns, therein, after first having given public notice of such sale for thirty days, by publication in one of the newspapers at that time published in the town of Colorado Springs, and whereas default has been and still is made in the payment of the interest on said note, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and whereas the legal holder of said note has elected to declare both principal and interest of said note due and payable as by the terms of said trust deed he is expressly empowered to do, and has requested me to advertise and sell the premises in said deed of trust described, as therein provided, for the payment of said note and all interest due thereon to the time of sale, together with the costs attending the execution of this trust;

Now, therefore, I, William S. Jackson, Trustee, by virtue of the terms and conditions of said trust deed and by virtue of the power therein vested in me, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, to wit: at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said trust deed described, to wit, lot No. seventeen (17) in block No. ninety two (92) in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, with all the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood, their heirs and assigns, therein.

April 6, 1876. WILLIAM S. JACKSON,
Wilkes & Sweet, Trustee
Attorneys. ap8-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Elisha C. Kimball, of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the twenty third (23d) day of June, A. D. 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso County aforesaid, in Book "P," on page 371, did grant, bargain and convey unto me, the undersigned, as trustee, the lands and premises, situated in the County and Territory as aforesaid and described as follows to wit, viz:—The north ten (10) acres of the south west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number thirty (30) in township number fourteen (14) south of range number sixty-six (66) west, together with one fourth (¼) of one share in the "Cheyenne Ditch," located on said premises; also lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block number seventy two (72) in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and Territory of Colorado; also lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in subdivision of block number two hundred and twenty-eight (228) in addition number one (1), in the town of Colorado Springs, County and Territory as aforesaid, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of one and a half (1½) per cent. per month until paid, said interest payable monthly, and particularly described in said deed of trust, and by which trust deed it is among other things expressly provided that in case of default in payment of said note, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then the whole of said note and interest to the time of sale shall and may at once become due and payable, and it shall and may be lawful for the said Charles Hallowell, to sell and dispose of the said premises for the payment of said note and interest to time of sale.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest due on said note, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, to declare the said note due and payable, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by the same I shall on

THURSDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of the court house, (to wit: at the county clerk's office), in the town of Colorado Springs, County and Territory aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest due on said note to time of sale, together with the costs of the execution of this trust, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Elisha C. Kimball, his heirs and assigns therein.

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
E. STUBBS, Trustee.
Attorney.

TYPE FOR SALE.

To Printers.

THE "OUT WEST" PRINTING CO. having furnished the GAZETTE with a complete "new dress," the type upon which it has been printed is offered for sale at low figures. It consists of

Long Primer, Brevier and Display.

We also have some 25 or 30 founts of

Good Job Type,

which will be sold at large discount if desired. Here is a chance to get an outfit for a small sum of money. Samples will be sent upon application.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For week ending Monday, April 13th, 1876, at COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Date.	Mean, daily, Barometer Inches	Mean daily, Thermometer Degrees.	Mean, daily, Humidity per cent.	Mean direction of wind during day.	Highest velocity wind, miles per hour.	Highest Ther. during day Degrees.	Lowest Ther. during day Degrees.	Rain-fall during day. Inches.	State of weather at 2 p. m.
M'h									
7	29 86	46	38	S E.	11	60	20	.00	Clear
8	29 56	45	56	N	19	63	29	.00	Fair
9	29.66	38	47	S	38	50	30	.00	Fair
10	29.45	29	50	S. W.	20	53	32	.06	Cloudy
11	29.69	8	54	N	78	52	31	.34	Cloudy
12	29.87	24	72	N	22	22	19	.02	Snow.
13	29 90	26	62	N	21	36	18	.00	Fair

NOTE.—Bar, corrected for temperature and elevation.
C. M. HOBBS.
Obs Sergt. Sig Ser U. S. A.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 22, 1876.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ₩ lb	$12½@ 27½
Blackberries, dried, ₩ lb New	17@ 20
Beans, ₩ lb	5½@ 6½
Coffee, Rio, ₩ lb	25½@ 28
Coffee, Java, ₩ lb	35@ 45
Corn Meal, ₩ lb	2 25@ 2 35
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	35@ 37½
Currants, dried, ₩ lb	11½@ 12½
Coal Oil, ₩ gallon	29@ 35
Lard, ₩ lb	16½@ 19
Prunes, ₩ lb	13½@ 15½
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	45@ 50
Raisins, ₩ lb	@ 25
Sugar, brown, ₩ lb	10@ 12½
Sugar, extra C, ₩ lb	@ 13
Sugar, A coffee, ₩ lb	13½@ 14
Sugar, cut loaf ₩ lb	@ 16½
Sugar, powdered, ₩ lb	@ 16½
Tea, green, ₩ lb	6@ 1 40
Tea, black, ₩ lb	75@ 1 25

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ₩ lb	@ ..
Butter, ranche, ₩ lb	30@ 35
Eggs, state, ₩ dozen	@ 20
Eggs, ranche, ₩ dozen	@ 25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ₩ lb	4@ 5
Cabbage, ₩ lb	5@ 6
Onions, ₩ lb	5@ 6
Potatoes, ₩ lb	1@ 1½

Fruits.

Apples, ₩ lb	7½@ 10
Cranberries, ₩ quart	@ 20

Meats and Game.

Beef, ₩ lb	4@ 15
Dried Tongues, ₩ doz	@ 6 00
Dried Beef, ₩ lb	@ 18
Corned Beef, ₩ lb	5@ 8
Chickens, ₩ doz	3 00@ 6 00
Mutton, ₩ lb	8@ 12½
Pork, ₩ lb	@ 15
Sausage, Bologna ₩ lb	@ 15
Sausage Pork, ₩ lb	@ 15
Veal, ₩ lb	7@ 15
Bacon, ₩ lb	1½@ 20
Hams, ₩ lb	1½@ 20

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ₩ 100 lb	1 50@ 1 75
Corn, ₩ 100 lb	1 50@ 1 60
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lb	2 50@ 3 00
Chops, ₩ 100 lb	1 65@ 2 25
Flour, ₩ sack	3 00@ 4 50
Hominy, ₩ lb	@ 8
Hay, ₩ ton	15 00@ 20 00
Oats, ₩ 100 lb	@ 2 00

Lumber.

Common ₩ thousand	@25 00
" Surfaced one side, ₩ thousand	@30 00
Flooring, No 1, ₩ thousand	@40 00
Flooring No 2, ₩ thousand	@35 00
Clear, 1 inch surfaced one side, ₩ thousand	@40 00
" 1¼ and 1½ in " " ₩ thousand	@45 00
Select Boards, rough ₩ thousand	@30 00
" surfaced one side ₩ thousand	@35 00
Lath, Colorado, ₩ thousand	@ 7 50
Shingles, No 1, Colorado, ₩ thousand	@ 5 00
" No 2, " "	@ 4 00

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239 require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provision of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail Dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses or other animals	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third-class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to **W. H. PARKER**, Collector of Internal Revenue at **Denver**, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and

Without Further Notice.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876
mch18-25apl22 29

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CHAS. STEARNS

HAS JUST OPENED A FIRST CLASS TAILORING Establishment, at Hamilton's Old Stand where he proposes to keep a full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Suitings, at prices as low as can be procured from any first-class Eastern House. Good Cassimere Suits from $35.00. Good Cassimere Pants from $10.00. Mr Allen will officiate in the Cutting Department. Cutting, Cleaning, and Repairing specially attended to. Give me a call before sending your orders elsewhere.

BROKER, REAL ESTATE, ETC.

CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE,

BROKER,

Real Estate, Loan, Commission, and Insurance Agent,

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS,

JEWELRY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Money Advanced on personal Security.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest Boot and Shoe Store IN THE CITY.

SAVAGE & FLORENCE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FINE SEWED AND PEGGED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Plow Shoes, Miners' Boots, Gum Boots,

GENTLEMEN'S OVER-GAITERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FIRST-CLASS FOOT-WEAR.

Fine Hand-Made Boots a Specialty.

HUERFANO STREET,

Sign of the Golden Boot. *Colorado Springs.*

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Work has been suspended on the Utica Mine for the present.

Cañon City has a new hotel, styled the "Sanderson House."

Londoner Brothers, of Denver, are preparing to open a store in El Moro.

The Russia Mine will send a big chunk of mineral to the Centennial.

Cattle are worth four and one-half cents per pound down on the Har[illegible].

The town board of South Pueblo has selected E. S. Nettleton as chairman.

The first meeting of the Territorial Board of Health was held in Denver last week.

The Cañon City *Times* has opened a portion of its space to a Temperance Department.

The postoffice at Ouray, La Plata County, has been discontinued by order of the Department.

An invoice of forty Chinamen arrived in Denver recently, *en route* for the Park County placers.

Rosita is to be appropriately represented at the Centennial by several tons of ore from her best mines.

The county commissioners are about to have the old court house at Pueblo thoroughly repaired.

A specimen of the carnivorous plant has been found on the bank of the Arkansas River at Cañon City.

Students are coming in at the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and the assay department is receiving a liberal patronage.

It is believed that a larger acreage of corn, wheat, and other cereals will be tilled in Fremont County this season than ever before.

Hon. J. B. Chaffee has sailed from Liverpool, on the steamer Adriatic, for New York, after an absence of several months in Europe.

The *Register* says: Mr Thatcher, of the First National, is collecting specimens of Gilpin County ores for the Centennial.

Kansas has twelve Centennial Commissioners to our two. The whole dozen are limited to $3,000 for salaries and personal expenses.

E. S. Nettleton and S. B. Rickerson, of the Quaker Mills, South Pueblo, have been down at Del Norte looking after the San Juan flour trade.

The *Times* says a new town has been laid out at the foot of Poncho Pass at a point where the trails from Denver, Del Norte, and Pueblo unite.

The recent town election at Cucharas was, according to the Walsenburg *Independent*, quite an exciting affair, about sixteen votes being polled.

The Colorado Ore Dressing and Smelting Company have started up their dressing works at Black Hawk, and are operating on low-grade ores.

The main tunnel on the London Lode is now in 150 feet, and at this point a large and rich vein of ore, four feet in width, has been encountered.

The Sunshine *Courier* learns that a daily mail service has been ordered between that place and Boulder, and that the contract will be let as soon as possible.

Sample assays from the Carolus Magnus are as follows: First-class ore, 546 ounces; average pay streak, gangue rock, crevice material, and all, 78 ounces.

The heads of two moose that were captured near Cañon City last Fall, with their antlers interlocked, will be suitably mounted and sent to the Centennial.

The Humboldt is now down to a depth of two hundred feet. Levels are being run at that depth, and a large quantity of very rich ore is being extracted.

Baker & Childers, publishers of the Rosita *Index*, take the editorial management since the retirement of Mr Fosey, and now propose to run the thing alone.

The Leviathan is working 30 men and producing three tons of first class ore per day. The force is being increased as fast as the mine is opened.—*Rosita Index.*

The owners of the Esmond Lode, in the Summit District, are making arrangements to drive a fifty foot cut into that lode as soon in the season as work can be commenced.

A man employed getting out timber for the river bridge of the Arkansas River wagon road, last week, was severely cut on the head by falling on his ax while descending a hill.

It is reported that the bottoms of the old furnaces in the Swansea works, near Denver, contain a large amount of silver, which is now being taken from them in the smelting furnace.

Commissioner Richmond has secured the use of a spacious room in the Lowther Block on Main Street, Pueblo, for the storage of all articles intended for exhibition at the Centennial until shipments can be made.

The Hubert Mine, near Central, is paying handsomely. The crevice contains from three to four-feet of iron and lead ore. The former is sold to the Black Hawk smelting works, and the latter is forwarded to the Golden works.

The town election at Rosita resulted in the election of Aleck Thornton, Chas. Rognon, Tower Thomasson, A. C. Chreey, and Jas. A. Gooch, as trustees; John H. Leary, clerk; W. W. Chisholm, constable; Henry Shriver, street commissioner.

The La Plata *Miner* learns that a new paper will be established at Parrott City, some time the coming season, with Judge Crosby as editor. The same authority also says the indications are that the snow will be off the passes at a much earlier period than usual.

Lafler & McKay, owners of the Ellen Lode, located on James Creek, Boulder County, sold 144 pounds of Ellen ore to Prof. Hill, lately, for which they received $91s, or at the rate of $12,700 per ton. This is more than the Black Hills have thus far produced.—*Tribune.*

The Golden Smelting Works have increased their capacity by using the furnaces erected by the Western Smelting Company at Black Hawk, for the purpose of roasting a certain class of ores for the Golden works. The capacity of the Black Hawk roaster is five tons per day.

William A. Graham, who was injured some time since by being caught in a wire rope at Sloan's saw-mill, died in Denver last week. The deceased had resided in Denver several years, and served in a Colorado regiment during the war. He joined the First Baptist Church but a few days before the accident occurred.

A correspondent of the *Chieftain*, writing from the new town of Nepesta, says: A good blacksmith could do a good business here, as many of the ranchmen have to stop right in the busy season and go to Pueblo to have a horse shod or a plow sharpened, making it rather inconvenient.

The *Register* says: That the Eureka Mine, in Prosser Gulch, owned and worked by Alex. Taylor, is paying a handsome profit. "Some years ago, the owner lost heavily in developing this mine, on account of leaving the pay vein sinking the shaft. Last Fall he resumed work, removed the water, and at a depth of 80 feet came upon a splendid body of ore, that up to this time shows no signs of becoming exhausted. The ore body has been from three to five feet wide, and much of it has yielded five ounces or more of gold per cord."

We are indebted to the Rosita *Index* for the following mining items: The Leavenworth, leased and worked by Jones, Griffith, Webb & Co., is down 110 feet, and turning out good quantities of rich ore. Levels will be started at 125 feet. The Invincible, down 170 feet, is working ten men, and turning out good ore. The Good Hope is down 100 feet, and is yielding some good ore. The San Francisco, Dickson & Co., 70 feet deep, has a four-inch streak of galena and gray copper. A contract has been let to sink it to the depth of 100 feet. The 26 tunnel, Holmes, Smith & Co., is in 50 feet on the vein, and shows a good streak of rich mineral. The West Leviathan is sinking a new shaft on the Pocahontas vein, and at 20 feet shows some rich ore.

PERSONALITIES.

Clara Morris is ill again.

Moody will summer at Northfield, Mass.

Don Pedro arrived in New York last Saturday.

Dr. Traube, the celebrated Berlin physician, is dead.

Mark Twain wears a Spanish cloak and a crush hat.

The wife of Gen. B. F. Butler died on the 8th instant.

Von Bulow is Doctor of Laws, not a Doctor of Music.

Colfax has made $12,000 by lecturing since last Summer.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has sailed for Sidney, Australia.

William Cullen Bryant, poet, has thin limbs, clad in black.

The New York *Herald* advocates Longfellow for the English mission.

Barney Williams, the actor, reported to be dying, is getting better.

Queen Victoria has presented Mr. Disraeli with her portrait painted in oil by a German artist.

Baron Rothschild is the hardest-working banker in Paris. He devotes twelve hours a day to business.

Prince Gortchakoff and Count Andrassy have added to the burden of their titles that of Grandee of Spain.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer has entirely recovered from her recent severe illness. She will pass the Summer in Philadelphia.

George Smith, the Assyriologist, has left England, to resume his explorations of the site of the royal temple at Nineveh.

Mr. L. A. Guinard, a Frenchman living at Rome, has presented the city of Philadelphia with a mosaic portrait of Washington.

Before the great Boston fire in 1873, Patrick Donahue, the proprietor of the *Pilot*, who recently failed, was worth $1,000,000.

Congressman Lamar's health has improved; but he is constantly threatened with paralysis, of which he has already had one attack.

Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, actually pronounced the benediction over the opening of the London hospital, in an ulster overcoat.

The Russians are so well pleased with Annie Louise Cary's singing that she has been engaged for next season at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

It is stated on good authority that Schenck will not return to England as Minister, no matter what may be the result of the Emma Mine investigation.

A. T. Stewart left the largest fortune that had ever been accumulated in this country, if not in the world, in the course of a single life-time, in regular legitimate business.

Walt Whitman has risen "upon his ear." He indignantly denies that he is either in poverty or distress. Mr. Buchanan had better put that in his poetry and ventilate it.

The Princess of Wales, according to a polite fiction, is left in charge of England during the absence of the Queen on the Continent and pending the return of the Prince.

Among the recent passengers by the steamship Germanic was Lieutenant-Governor Holt, of Michigan, who has returned from an extended tour in Egypt and the Holy Land.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected at Washington to his memory by the colored people of the country, was unveiled on the 14th in the presence of about 20,000 persons.

Ex-Governor Ames, of Mississippi, has since his resignation been staying in New Orleans, and is soon to leave for Massachusetts, where, it is supposed, he will make his home.

Mr. Thomas Steele Livingstone, eldest son of the African traveler, died at Alexandria a short time ago, where he had resided for the past three years for the benefit of his health.

One of the first fugitive slaves that came to Oberlin, Ohio, a woman, said to be the veritable Eliza of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who crossed the Ohio on floating ice, died in Oberlin a short time ago.

Emma, the young lady for whom the famous mine is named, is a pupil at Miss Grant's finishing school in Washington. She is handsome, blonde, and the daughter of Robert Bruce Chisholm, of Elgin.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, maintains that the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the restoration of his health.

Don Pedro is a Prince of ancient and illustrious lineage, directly descended from the houses of Bourbon, Braganza, and Hapsburg, a scholar of no mean reputation, and a gentleman of the finest culture.

Mr. Sothern, the actor, has been advised by his physician to discontinue performing the character of Lord Dundreary. It is feared that the constant repetition of his idiotic sayings will impair his intellect.

It is reported that President Grant is anxious to sell his Long Branch mansion before the expiration of his term, and that he is looking for a purchaser. It is also said that the President will spend the Summer at Newport instead of the Branch this year.

It is proposed to ask Lafayette and Rochambeau, the grandsons of the great Frenchman who helped America during the Revolution, to visit the International Exhibition, and to bring them to us and return them to France by the United States frigate Franklin, now in the Mediterranean.

Pope Pius IX. is not only a man of the purest artistic sense and culture in music, but a master of the organ and a remarkable singer. His voice is even now very sweet and powerful, and when he sings at High Mass all who hear him are struck by the superb manner in which he executes the Gregorian chant.

The young Prince of Servia is in a very uncomfortable predicament. He was married a few months ago, and the magnificence of the raiment provided for his bride was the talk of Paris. He dare not venture outside his palace doors, for there is a pretender to the throne who is only too anxious to get a shot at the unfortunate young man.

By the death of Miss Julia B. Newberry, which happened recently in Rome, Chicago will come into two or two and a half millions of dollars, to be devoted to the establishment of a public library. Her father, the late Walter L. Newberry, left a fortune of between four and five millions to his daughters, one-half of which was to revert to the city in case of the death of either, for the purpose named.

When Fred Grant, so the story goes, was urged by his partner in the late banking business to influence government business through his father, he replied: "No; I'll not permit father to have any interest or part in this house. I won't ask him to aid me in any way. Everybody makes use of him, and he has to stand the brunt of it. We can close up the place, and I can go back to my regiment." He stuck to his determination at the risk of much brow-beating. The house is closed, but the President suffered no misapprehension from its transactions.

The will of the late A. T. Stewart was filed on the 14th. By its provisions all his property and estate is bequeathed to his wife and her heirs forever, and Judge Henry Hilton, who is made administrator, receives $1,000,000. His executors are directed to distribute gifts in sums of $5,000 to $20,000 to certain employes who served him long and faithfully, and in smaller sums to the servants of his household. Bequests are also made to old friends and to the relatives of his wife. He leaves a letter to his wife, asking her to complete his various plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and also requests her to give a sum of money to each employe who has been in his service a number of years. Among the duties assigned to Judge Hilton is to bring Mr. Stewart's partnership affairs to a termination, and, as far as possible, without loss to those connected with him in business.

HERE AND THERE.

The Signal Service cost last year $520,000.

Kentucky is shipping black walnut to Europe.

Swedish workmen indulge in five or six meals a day.

The Delaware River is now entirely free from ice.

Additional Turkish troops have been dispatched to Bosnia.

The British Legation at Rome has been raised to an Embassy.

Dr. Schliemann says the brigands of Sicily never molest foreigners.

The soil of the Yosemite Valley has yielded a five-pound potato.

Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China.

The Greeley mansion at Chappaqua was destroyed by fire early on the 12th.

English divers are now at work on the wreck of the Pacific steamship Japan.

Pennsylvania has appropriated $55,000 for sending her soldiery to the Centennial.

The prospects for New Mexico's speedy admission as a State are flattering.

The President has signed the bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Reservation.

Jersey City elected a Republican Mayor the other day for the first time in several years.

The St. Lawrence River below Quebec is clear of ice, and navigation seaward is open.

Virginia City has learned a lesson from her great fire. Water works are being constructed.

The Senate of the University of Prague has prohibited the attendance of women at lectures.

A Paris dispatch says snow has seriously damaged the grape vines in the Bordeaux district.

They are making a new kind of cloth in Lyons from the feathers of hens and water fowls.

Students from Austria, Hungary, and Italy are now sent to the United States to study dentistry.

The President has signed the act to provide for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency.

The ship Serapis with the Prince of Wales on board has arrived in Gibraltar on her way to England.

The Mississippi has overflowed its banks at Memphis and a large number of plantations are inundated.

One of the islands twenty-five miles above Memphis is disappearing rapidly and another is being formed.

The proposed control of the railways by the state continues to excite public feeling throughout Germany.

A Russian corvette while entering Piscacus, near Athens, on Monday, foundered and all on board were lost.

An American flag made of silk, and costing $3,000, will float over the main entrance to the Centennial Exhibition.

Ten millions of dollars were paid in London in the past month on account of new loans for American enterprises.

A special from Dublin says it is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland in 1876 will be the smallest since 1851.

A Boston journal says that New York spends $2,000,000 a year for flowers alone, and for plants and fruits $3,000,000 more.

A telegram from Bosnia states that the insurrection has now spread to the centre of Bosnia. The country around has joined the movement.

In the New Jersey Legislature an amendment to the tax bill providing that church property shall not be exempt was defeated recently.

The yacht "Enchantress," Mr. Loubat, N. Y. Y. C., is expected in New York soon, having completed a three years' tour around the world.

Two railway carriages have been built in Brussels at a cost of $40,000, for the use of Queen Victoria during her travels on the continent.

The Magdeburg *Zeitung* says it is incontestible that the Czar has declared his intention of abdicating as soon as Russian interests necessitate war.

Typhoid pneumonia has prevailed in Paris, France, this Winter to an extent never known there before, the fatality therefrom amounting to a scourge.

Four hundred men employed on the docks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Rondout, New York, have struck for an advance of fifty cents per day.

Good news comes from the Newfoundland fisheries. The take last week was 750,000 pounds of halibut, 1,375,000 pounds of codfish, and 900 barrels of herring.

A revolution against the government of General Dominique, in Hayti, is announced as having gained great headway, and it is thought likely that it will be successful.

A new expedition is going to explore the Okefenokee swamp in Florida for the purpose of discovering the cause of the mysterious smoke which ascends from its jungles.

A disastrous epidemic has broken out in China. The disease is imperfectly known, and death is almost immediate. After seizure several villages were depopulated.

Garibaldi has sent the Italian government a new scheme for the improvement of the Tiber, by the establishment of a sort of seaport near Rome, and asks a concession for the works.

Colonel Andrew Derrom has just sailed from New York to rebuild the City of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and the principal seaport town, destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, with 12,000 of its people.

Columbus, Ga., claims the position of the Lowell of the South. She is now running 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, besides many iron and other industrial enterprises. The city was destroyed in 1865, and all these have been replaced with Southern money.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that on the 6th of February a troop of wolves attacked near Moscow a number of persons traveling on sledges. One person only succeeded in making his escape, thanks to the swiftness of a horse; twenty-three persons were torn to pieces.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a rumor that the forthcoming interview between Queen Victoria and the Emperor William is for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The Governor-General of Canada gets $48,666.66 in gold a year; the Premier receives $8,000, and the twelve other Ministers $7,000 each. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Territories receive $10,000 each, the others $7,000. The Chief Justice has $8,000, the five justices $7,000.

There is great irritation in Constantinople against Austria. The Porte suspects the Austrian authorities of conniving at the movement in Bosnia. A special to the *Times* from Berlin reports that the excited populace of Belgrade treated Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative, to a charivari on Sunday evening.

An oyster-opener of Toulouse while opening half a dozen raws for a customer, found a fine pearl worth thousands of dollars, and pocketed it. The customer insisted that it belonged to him, asserting that the shells, oysters, juice, and everything else in the shells of the oysters he ordered were his property. The law will decide the question.

Judge Taschereau has forwarded a bottle of flies to Dr. Larue, of the Laval University, Quebec, with a letter stating that a singular phenomenon occurred at River du Loup during a northeast tempest on Monday. A shower of flies fell with the snow, covering a space of several acres, and millions of these insects were walking over the snow, without appearing able to fly. In shape they resemble the mosquito, but are somewhat larger.

DRUGGISTS.

CITY DRUG STORE

T. H. BURNHAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP.

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K. K. PALMER, M. D. M. F. LoRENTZ.

PALMER & LORENTZ

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

South Room Union Block,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

GROCERIES.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON.

TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill.)

Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments FROM the Mountains.

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NEW GROCERY

"13 North Tejon St., Hanless Block."

I keep a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Also,

Kansas and Ranch Produce,

which I will sell at the very lowest rates for CASH ONLY.

JOHN DOAK.

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LUMBER YARD,

WHIPPLE & CRISSEY,

PROPRIETORS,

[illegible] BUILDING MATERIAL

BY THE CAR LOAD.

ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath, Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts.

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J. A. WEBER,

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LUMBER DEALER,

Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,

EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,

18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs,

Manufacturer of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, AND FENCE POSTS.

An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures.

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50 TO 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

The White Russian Oats.

SOMETHING NEW!

FARMERS READ THIS!

Agents Wanted in every County.

THESE Oats have lately been introduced into this country and prove to be the best now known. The attention of farmers is specially invited to this new cereal, which for their prolific qualities, hardiness and perfect adaptation to every variety of soil and climate, makes them a peculiar favorite wherever introduced. Their yield is enormous—being from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. They are strictly rust-proof. A package that will yield from 6 to 10 bushels of Oats, with circulars giving special terms to agents and full instructions as to time and manner of sowing, will be sent pre-paid in any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of $1.00 or three packages for $2.00; one dozen packages, $6.00; half bushel, $3.50; one bushel, $6.00. These Oats we offer are fresh and genuine seed of last year's production.

Now is the time to procure your seed, so as to be prepared for early fall sowing. Address

C. H. TIBBS & CO.

Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee.

REFERENCES.—We, the undersigned, are personally acquainted with C. H. Tibbs & Co., and certify that all orders intrusted to their care will receive prompt and careful attention.

T. J. Bayless, Merchant and Photographer.

J. W. Gass, Trustee Bradley County, Tennessee.

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Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Canon City,

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State and Monroe Streets,

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DEALERS, IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS

OF ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL GOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

The Steinway Pianos,

The Burdett Organs,

Imported Goods,

BAND INSTRUMENTS,

SHEET MUSIC,

AND

MUSIC BOOKS!

In addition to the large and well assorted stock of the

Steinway Pianos

constantly to be found at our warerooms, we have a well selected stock of

MEDIUM PRICED PIANOS,

which we offer at the most favorable prices.

We are the general agents for the Western and Pacific States and Territories for the

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Acknowledged without a dissenting voice to be the best [illegible]red instrument of the age. The trade supplied at the most liberal discounts. Dealers, Teachers and Musicians generally should address us for illustrated price lists.

We are the largest dealers in the country and have constantly on hand the most complete stock of

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to be found anywhere, which we offer to dealers at the closest margin possible. Complete descriptive catalogue and price lists mailed upon application.

We have without question the largest and most varied assortment of

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ever accumulated in one house in this country. Having anticipated the large demand being made upon us for the Centennial season, we have prepared ourselves accordingly. Send for our 40 page illustrated catalogue of these goods, containing full descriptions and prices. *We make the most liberal discounts to Bands.*

Being the western depot for the publications of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, we offer a complete stock of

SHEET MUSIC,

and solicit the orders of Dealers and Teachers. In addition to which we keep a full supply of

MUSIC BOOKS,

from all publishers in the country. We are prepared to furnish the trade at *net publishers' prices.* Close buyers are invited to examine our stock. We make the lowest possible figures.

Do not fail to send for our Price List and Catalogues, which are sent free to any address.

LYON & HEALY,

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Immense Stock Just Received at

D. J. MARTIN'S.

I have just made arrangements in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, that will enable me during the present Spring and Summer, to offer my Customers all the novelties and new things of the Season.

Dress Cambrics, Spring Prints, Cretonnes, Percales, Piques, Hair Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins and Stripes, Gloves, Hosiery, Suitings, Trimmings, Fringes, Bindings, Ruchings, Neck-Ties, And every conceivable thing to be found.

I intend this Season to sell all Goods on the very smallest margin of profit that will yield a living interest on the money I have invested.

My New Stock of Goods is arriving daily, and I would especially INVITE THE LADIES to call and examine it, promising courteous attention, and that every effort will be made to please in variety of quality and material as well as Prices.

My Stock of Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, is unsurpassed.

Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinettes, Tweeds, Cottonades, Quilts, Blankets, Comforts, Table Linen, Towels, Crashes, Napkins,

And a large Stock of Flannels and White Goods.

Everything in staples usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

My Carpet Department

Is very complete, showing the finest line of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE PLYS, MATTINGS, TAPESTRY INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, FLOOR CLOTHS.

Window Hollands, Shades, Fixtures, Etc.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.

D. J. MARTIN,

Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

IN consequence of impaired health, I have removed my office (for the present) to my residence on *Wahsatch avenue*, next house south of Pike's Peak avenue, where I shall be glad to see my friends and the public generally; and will continue to write Policies as heretofore in the following companies, viz.:—

"Home" of New York, cash assets, - - - - $6,047,021

"Pennsylvania" of Philadelphia, cash assets, - - $1,559,853

"German-American" of New York, cash assets, - - $2,062,966

"St. Joseph" of St. Joseph, Mo., cash assets, - - $601,343

"Equitable" of Nashville, Tenn., cash assets, - - $314,366

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

Colorado Springs, Col. Notary Public, Real Estate and House Agent.

DRY GOODS.

We shall open for the Spring Trade of the Centennial Year, the most complete Line of

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Linoleum, Floor-Cloths, Shades, and Upholstery,

Ever Exhibited in the Territory of Colorado.

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Mason and Hamlin Organs,

ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

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